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Abstract Submitted for the DAMOP00 Meeting of The American Physical Society

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Low energy electron attachment at sub-meV resolution A. KORTYNA, Colby College, P.-T. HOWE, M. DARRACH, A. CHUTJIAN, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology - Single-photon ionization of rare-gas atoms is used to produce low energy electrons for the study of electron attachment to SF6. Vacuum ultraviolet laser radiation ( $\lambda \approx 92 \text{ nm}$ ), produced by nonlinear up-conversion techniques, is tunable in the vicinity of the <sup>2</sup>P<sub>1/2</sub> ionization threshold of xenon. A beam of xenon atoms thus yields photoelectrons that then scattering from SF6 target molecules admixed into the xenon beam. The photoelectron energy,  $\epsilon$ , is scanned over the range  $0 \le \epsilon \le 84 \text{ meV}$ . A Monti Carlo model of the attachment signal, when compared to data, clearly shows that the electron energy distribution is well characterized by a Gaussian width < 100 µeV and that the electron attachment cross section obeys the  $e^{-1/2}$  energy dependence expected for s-wave scattering below 5 mcV without need for the modification of the Wigner threshold law. At higher energies ( $\epsilon = 45 \pm 1 \text{ ineV}$ ) resonant structure in the attachment cross section reveals the opening of an inelastic attachment channel associated with one quanta of the we vibrational mode of SF6 whose excitation energy has been measured previously to be 44.0 ± 0.2 meV. Further investigations into the threshold behavior of the electron attachment cross section are underway.

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Prefer Oral Session

Prefer Poster Session

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